THE OATH TAKEN BY DES MEN AND FORTY OFFICERS.

Woman Folks Look On Tearfully at the Core mony, but Join in Enthusiastic Chaors at Its Closs-The Sixty-ninth to Bo Mustered In To-Day-Squadron A Mon's Rented Cows.

CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. L., May 16.-Nine hundred and eighty-three men and ferty officers of the Seventy-first Regiment of Mew York city swore to-day to serve in the army of their country wherever ordered, for a period of two years. They did it without a moment's besitation and in the presence of a great number of people who, although many of them felt anything but cheerful, applauded eathusiastically and waved handkerobiefs and umbrellas with great vigor.

The swearing in of the men was an impressive esremony and took about two hours altogether. It was conducted by Capt. Schuyler, U.S. A., recraiting officer, who read the oath to the regiment by companies and then called on the men to signify their willingness to take the outh by ising their hands and hats. Company after company marched up unhesitatingly, and the way the hands went up and the hats came off was enough to make the hearts of the friends of the Seventy-first swell with pride. In this regiment Uncle Sam has taken under his wing one of the finest bodies of men in the National Suard of the country. Their response to the call for volunteers was prompt and earnest and they went into the army of the United States as soolly as though they were being called on to vete en some regimental matter of minor impor

The announcement that the Seventy-first would be mustered in to-day caused a smallsized panic among the friends of the members of that organization. The exact meaning of mustering in was not clear to them, and they got the idea the regiment would start for the front the moment the necessary coremony was concluded. The result was that every train that came in to-day was loaded down with women, whose first inquiry when they reached camp was, "Where can we find the Seventyfirst Regiment!" The organization's camp ground, at the extreme west end of the camp, was crowded with its friends by 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The women came down loaded with bags, boxes, and satchels full of good things to eat, but with tears so close their eyes that it didn't take much to set them flowing. An old lady who had two sons in the regiment trudged all the way over from the railroad station to the camp, and when she found her two boys she gave each of them a huge bottle of some home-made medicine warranted to cure all ilis, and a Bible for their spiritual comfort. But we're not going away yet, mother," said

one of the soldiers. 'You're going into the army, my son," said the old weman, "and you may go away any time. I can't get down again, boys. It'll be

good-by when I go away to-day."
Scenes of this kind went on all over the regiment. Mothers, sisters, sweethearts, and wives talked with the men, and it was impossible to convince many of them that the ceremony to come did not mean the immediate transportation of the regiment to Cuba. There was a queer scene when, shortly before 4 o'clock, the drums and bugles sounded the assembly, and squads of four and five men, under Corporals and Sergeants, marched around and escorted visitors outside of the lines. Many of the women burstinto tears and threw their arms around the soldiers' necks. They had to be skaken off, some of them becoming so hysterical that nothing could be done with them. When they had all been hurried out they gathered at the edge of the parade ground to see the boys march out. The companies assembled in their respec tive streets silently. There was no levity in the ranks, and, outside of the orders they were obliged to give, the officers said nothing. Col. Greene marched out with his colors at 4:15, and the bearer took them while the Sergeant of the squad stood at "present." The battalions formed immediately, and to the music of the drum and fife corps the men of the Seventy-first

marched out on the field as National Guardsmer for the last time. Realizing the serious step that the boys were taking, there was dead silence on the part of the spectators. Some men raised their hats as the regiment marched by and there was not a woman on the field in whose eyes tears were no beginning to appear. The few members of the regiment who did not march out with the rest. some because they had decided for excellent ns not to enter the volunteer army, other because they had failed to pass the physical exnination, yet could not bring themselves to the point of going home, joined the crowd and looked sad as they watched this regiment form in a straight line across the parade ground. The the companies, beginning at A and gonies at first were very much the same as those employed at the regular nightly dress When they were over the comsanies broke up and marched to different parts of the field. Campany A was the first company to be called over to where Capt. Schuyler and Surgeon Major Bell were stand-The crowd immediately gathered at that end of the field and got as near as the Styty-ninth Regiment boys, who were doing picket duty, would allow them. After roll call, made from the names of the members of the company who had signed the muster roll two days before. Capt. Schuyler read the oath from a paper. It was not very long, and simply asked the men to enlist in the volunteer army of the United States for a period of two years, to go wherever ordered by their superiors during that time. At the conclusion of the oath Capt.

Schuyler said: "The men who are ready to take the oath will raise their hands."

Every hand in the company went up. Then es the army officer read the oath again every hat came off, the men holding them in their wifie hands while still keeping their free hands in the air. The crowd, the larger part of which had been on the verge of tears a moment befere, burst into applause. Company A marched udly away to the other end of the field, and the next company came up for a similar ceremony. The scene was the same as each com pany was mustered in. When it was all over and the regiment marched back to quarters Col. Greene, at the head, looked an inch taller, and from the expression on his face was the happiest and proudest man in all Camp Black.

Seventy-first has shown that, when it stood in its armory two weeks ago, and, after listening to Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast's order, made the building roar with "ayes," it was not the enthusiasm of the moment that influenced the men, but a patriotism as deep and sincere as ever led men to drop all thoughts of self and take up arms for their country.

From now on the work of mustering in the regiments will go on rapidly. Physical examnations are going onlin every regiment, and to morrow the new wooden building put up for the raiting officers will be used. The men will he marched up for examination by companies, and the work will be done as rapidly as possible The Sixty-ninth men have all been examined, and many of them have signed the muster rolls. Capt. Schuyler will tackle that organization to morrow, and by to-morrow night the probabili-ties are that a second New York city regiment will have been mustered into the United States service.

Orders from Washington were received!by

Surgeon-Major Maus to-day respecting the physical examination of officers of the Guard. The original orders called for an examination the eleger of which meant the disqualification of the majority of the officers. It did not take Major Maus long to discover that unless these conditions were changed the Guard would be mustered in with about a dozen officers to a regiment. A report was made to Washimerion on the matter, and the orders today are regarded as the direct result of this correspondence. Under the new officers are to be mustered in regardless of physical weaknesses, but a careful record is to be made of these weaknesses for reference in the event of pension claims being made at the conclusion of the war. The National Guard officers here are pleased over the matter. They mainta that men in business cannot be expected in a week to got themselves internally and exter

The report to-day that the New York troops are to go to Tampa instead of Chickamauga was news to the boys in camp. The neares action they can get the better they will like it. Tamps is nearer than Chickamauga is, and the New Fork boys are bent on being a part of that army of invasion. They feel pretty sure that they are going to get a chance now, and are happy over it.

The men of Capt. Badgely's troop of Squadros A are getting the laugh around camp to-night because of a little bunco game that an innocent Long Island farmer played on them. Realising that they are likely to be here for some time, the cavalrymen imported a tailor to attend to their clothes. Last night they decided that the commissary's milk was not good enough for them, so they sent a committee to a farmer near by to negotiate for the use of ten cows, the cows to be delivered to the troop to-night and grased on their drill ground. They rented the cows for three weeks, paying in advance. Great preparations were made for a fresh milk feast to-night, and there was a shout of joy when a small boy was sighted on the horizon driving the cows before him. The boy turned over the cows to a trooper and disappeared. When the cavalrymen tried to milk the cows they discovered that the farmer had carefully done the job before sending the cows over, and all the troopers could get out of the ten animals was a quart and a half of milk. They tried to keep the story quiet, but it leaked out, and orderlies from all over camp have been carrying messages of condolence to the camp of the troopers to-night.

Gen. Roe and the members of his staff reviewed the entire division to-day and expressed themselves as pleased with the men. Lient.-Gov. Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff spent an hour in samp this afternoon and Gov. Black is expected to-morrow. Capt. Turpin and Surgeon Jarrett of the Thirteenth Battalien went to Brooklyn to-day to begin the work of recruiting men for the battallon. About a hundred men are needed. Col. Grant recruited 38 men for the Fourteenth Regiment to-day, and says he has 284 coming to-morrow. Only 16 men will be needed to fill the regiment if all of these men are accepted. Eighty-two men out of the 90 in Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, pas the physical examination to-day. This is the company that rebelled against being examined on Monday. Major Andrews left camp to-day and may not return again.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment is making great preparation for its fiftieth anniversary to-morrow. Companies K, L and M will arrive to-morrow. Mayor Diehl of Buffalo and Supreme Court Justices Hatch and Woodward will attend the ceremonies. One thousand pipes and 1,000 pounds of tobacco will be distributed among the men and a large consignment of beer will be on tap. Forty women of Buffalo sent or a sarrison flag for the resiment and Postmaster Saker of Buffalo is to present another flag to the organization.

MAKING SOLDIERS RAPIDLY.

Good Work in the Camp at Peakskill -- At Order That Pleased the Office STATE CAMP, PREESKILL, N. Y., May 10.-With another day of gloriously fine weather invigorating every man and officer in the three New York regiments here, such progress has been made toward turning raw recruits into soldiers and in forwarding the physical examinations that by to-morrow there will be at least one complete battalion ready to be sworn into the United States service, and perhaps

South there has been an active competition among the officers of each regiment to get their organization filled first with qualified men, and to gain the honor of being either the first or ong the first of the regiments to move toward the seat of war. The Eighth and the Twelfth are having the sharpest rivalry in this regard, for each of them has its medical staff complete. with a Surgeon-Major and two assistant surgeons, while the Ninth is still working under a unfilled. Col. Seward says he has in mind sev eral dectors from whom to select a man for the place, and that he shall make his selection as soon as he is sure that the man he wants can go for the two-year term of service asked for by the Government. The Twelfth Regiment surgeons have examined the most men. They had finished their fifth hundred to-night, thus having reached the entre mark of their work. Because of their manner of taking up the work, beginning at the head of each company roll with the names, and then going only as far in that company as the examination papers were prepared, few, if any, companies were completed. Because of this the Eighth seems more likely to get a battalion mus-tered in first. Here the surgeons made their examinations in the alphabetical order of ning another. To-day they got their fourth company finished, and Col. Chauncey concluded at once to organize these into a new First Battalion and offer them for muster. They have been practically accepted, and Capt. Parker, the mustering officer, said he expected to swear them in to-morrow afternoon. This battalion consists of companies A. B. C and D. The old First Battalion is made up of companies B. D. E and G. It is commanded by Major Henry G. Ridabock, and he will undoubtedly be named by Col. Chauncey for the command of the new organization. The rester of company officers is as

follows: Company A, Capt. Henry Melville. First Lieut. Louis Agostine, Second Lieut, Thomas B. Taylor: Company B, Capt. Robert Edwards, Jr., First Lieut. William John Smith, Second Lieut. oseph Cippollari: Company C, Capt. J. Clifford Brown, First Lieut. William H. Halleck, Jr., Lieut. R. S. Fay; Company D. Capt. Frank O. Sauvan, First Lieut, Oscar Ehmen,

These are undoubtedly the officers who will be named to go with these companies, with the possible exception of Lieut, Jacobson who is said to be likely to be named as Battalion Adjutant.

The most interesting piece of news to officers which reached the camp to-day came from THE SUN in the following telegram addressed to its reporter here: "The following despatch comes from Washington this afternoon: 'The Major General commanding the army issued an order this morning directing mustering officers to accept all regimental officers appointed by the Governors of States, regardless of physical disqualifications. Mustering officers are instructed lowever, to make a record of such physical lefects for the information of the Government, so that the record may be used in determining

The result of the order will be to let into the ervice a number of good officers who could not otherwise have gone, while those who are not wanted may be left at home through the failure

of the Governors to name them. One of the officers who hailed the order with delight is Quartermaster Pratt of the Ninth. He is a well-known dentist. Any one who knows him will recall that he makes up for lack of height by a very comfortable rotundity. Unfortunately the regulations do not approve that way of disposing flesh on a soldier. Chaplain Madison W. Peters met Quartermaster Pratt this morning and after greetings said: "Well, Mr. Pratt, are you gelng to the war?" "I want to," said Pratt, "but I am 101 pounds above my weight for height. If they enforce the rule upon me I see only one chance to go through will offer myself in sections. Under the army regulations I am Quartermaster and Commis sary of Subsistence. If I can't get through in any other way I will apply to have 120 pounds

of me commissioned as Quartermaster and the other 115 pounds as Commissary." Col. Seward said there were other officers in his command who would have been shut out under the old order of things, and Col. Leonard said there were at least two of his who will now be able to go who might have been excluded because their chest measurements were not quite large enough for their heights. Probably

their chests will swell now. The camp lost about seventy-five men during the day. Most of these were men rejected by the surgeons, a few were quitters, and the rest men sent home for the good of the service. In place of these the Ninth got twenty-five recruits, sent up by ex-flurgeon Major Thompson from

the armory, and the Eighth and Twelfth got offers of plenty to fill their ranks. Lieut.-Col. Selter of the Twelfth sent word to Col. Leonard that he had as many men ready to send as were wanted, and asked for instructions as to when to send them. The Righth has an offer of lots of men from those enrolled by Gen. Butterworth, and the Ninth will get another batch of twentyfive to-morrow.

Col. Story came back to-day from a visit to the State Armory in New York, and reported that 400 uniforms were on their way to camp and more would be here in a day or two. Capt. Parker got word that the United States supplies would be here to-morrow. These consist for each regiment of 1,000 pairs of shoes, 2,000 blue fiannel overshirts, 2,000 undershirts, 2,000 pairs of drawers, 2,000 pairs of socks, and 1,000 shelter tent sections. Besides these supplies for the men, there are cooking outflits for each con pany, including a hash machine. There are also field implements, such as picks, shovels, and

It is pretty well understood here to-day that the selection of regiments to go out at once is as follows: The Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth, Fourseenth, Eighth, Twenty-second, and Twelfth.

Lieut.-Col. George W. Davis or the Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. A., is probably a Brigadier-General of volunteers to-night. He arrived here late in the afternoon and found awaiting him one of the long tin boxes, like a music roll, in which the Government usually sends out commissions to army officers.

The Ninth became certain of taking Chaplain Madison C. Peters out with it to-day. Mr. Peters announced that he had got a vacation of four months from his church and was going, and that Dr. James B. Dunn, Secretary of the National Temperance Union, would fill his pulpit while he was gone. Then Mr. Peters went off to make arrangements for an old-fashioned hymnsinging meeting to be held to-night in front of Col. Seward's tent on the green.

There will be other doings at the camps of the Eighth and Twelfth and camp fires at all three. To save his buildings, Major Smith says he is giving the men a cord of wood to burn at each camp every night. Major Smith also issued today a number of Buzzacott ovens. Four go to the Eighth and two each to the Twelfth and Ninth. It is probable that when the troops go to the front they will leave all this part of the State's equipment for the new National Guard, but they may have to learn to cook their own ood here as soon as they are sworn into the volunteer service. Capt. Parker said to-day that the men were to be put upon United States rations as soon as they were mustered in, and that the interpretation of this order would depend upon how soon the contract with the caterers could be terminated after the men had taken the oath.

To-morrow the Governor is coming. Word was received to-day that he would arrive at Roa Hook Station at 11:55 A. M. and remain in camp about one hour. During that time there will be the firing of the Governor's salute of nineteen guns, a parade and review of all the troops in camp, and a general inspection of the amp. With the promise of fine weather in the sunset sky, and the Governor's visit, to-morrow ought to be a great day for visitors. There were several hundred here to-day.

The Eighth is putting itself into fine shape to how off. To-day a hundred or more volunteers were out with shovels and rakes grading and otherwise improving the main street of their camp. At first it looked as if they were gar-

of Col. Chauncey. "Rye," was his answer. "We are very short of that." Since the call was made for regiments to go

"What crop are you putting in ?" was asked

Gen. Doyle has a pretty present in his tent which came to him from Mrs. Roswell P. Flower. It is a card containing pressed flowers from the Holy Land.

The health of the camp is good. At roll call this morning there were 3,107 men here, and only eight of these were in the hospital. None of the eight is suffering from anything more

GOV. BLACK TO VISIT CAMPS. He Will Inspect the Treeps at Peckskill and

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10 .- Gov. Black, accomanied by the members of his military staff, will review the troops in Campa Townsend and Black -morrow. The Governor will leave Troy at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning for Peckskill, where he will be joined by the Adjutant-General and his staff. The party will leave Pecks kill at 2:30 P. M. for New York city, where they will be driven to the Long Island Railroad sta tion to take a special train for Hempstead Plains. After the review at Camp Black the Governor and party will return to New York city to spend the night. Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast left for New York city this afternoon.

Col. Phisterer, the Assistant Adjutant-General, to-day said that the State authorities had been requested by telegraph by the Secretary of War to lend or sell to the United States the tents owned by the State. To this the Governor, through the Adjutant-General, had replied that the troops called for from this State were now under canvas, which, if it was desired, could be taken with them after they are mustered into the United States service. This would leave

the State without tents. Adit.-Gen. Corbin, in a second despatch from Washington, thanked the State authorities and announced that the Quartermaster had been instructed to correspond with State headquarters with reference to the disposition to be made of the tents. He added that the Secretary of War had expressed an intention to replace those taken from the State as soon as they could be manufactured for the Government.

Gov. Black was notified this afternoon of the new point of mobilization to which the four regiments shall be sent. Shortly after the Governor announced that in connection with his trip to Camps Peekskill and Black, to be undertaken to-morrow, he would include a visit to Washington. The object of the visit to the national capital was not given, but it was said the Governor would be gone several days. It is believed at headquarters that the main reason why the trip is taken by Gov. Black is that he may make a personal appeal to the authorities at the War Department for the selection of New York's Generals to lead the State's troops in the

coming struggie.

It was said some time ago that the Governor had received no assurances that Major-Gen. Charles F. Roe and Brig.-Gens. Doyle, Oliver, Butt and Smith would be appointed by the President to similar places in the regular army. Gov. Black's message recommending such ap-pointments went to Washington about a week ago, and the numerous appointments since made have brought the Governor to the belief that he had better make a personal appeal in behalf of the New York contingent.

Among the Governor's callers this afterno was Gen. Daniel Butterfield of New York, who has been at the head and front of the patriotic work done by Lafayette Post, G. A. R., in recruiting men for the war. Gen. Butterfield's mission to-day was to offer the Governor the services of such a number of his recruits as shall be necessary in order to fill up numbers of those regi ments in camp whose ranks yet lack somewhat of a complete quota. Gen. Butterfield also offers the services of two full regiments for the newly organized National Guard to replace the Ninth and Twelfth Regiments of New York, which have volunteered their services to go to the front in the regular service.

The Veteran Association of the Regiment Ap points a Committee to Wait on Gov. Black. The officers of the Thirteenth Regiment are using every effort to save that organization from being disbanded, and prominent Brooklyn politicians are being urged to ask Gov. Black to rescind the order disbanding the regiment, pending an investigation into the matter.

There was a meeting of the officers in the Sum ner avenue armory last night. Col. Watson was present for a time, and then he retired to room of the Veteran Association, where he explained the entire matter to the men who went to the front in 1861 for the preservation of the Union. There was a large attendance and the veterans de cided to send a petition to Gov. Black to-day saking him to delay action in the matter unti

an opportunity is had to lay the entire matter before him. The following committee was appointed to call on the Governor; Gen. James Jourdan, William T. Lane, Gen. A. C. Barnes, Major R. P. Morle, William Carey Banger, Sen ator George W. Brush, Col. W. J. Harding, Col. Willoughby Powell, Major W. R. Syme, Capt W. R. Hunter, Col. H. H. Beadle, Lieut. Clarmee Stanley, and Dr. Terhune.

State Senator Albert A. Wray visited the ar mory last night and was in consultation with the officers. He told a reporter that he had been asked to use his influence with Gov. Black, and that he had sent a telegram to the Governor asking him to delay any further action. He said he informed the Governor that he was sure a mistake had been made, but there was a serious question as to who was from the bill. responsible for the error.

"If Col. Watson has erred," said Senato Wray, "then he alone should be held responsi-ble. The regiment should not suffer for something which it had nothing to do with. As far as I have been able to learn, the regiment obeyed the orders to the letter."

Senator Wray and Naval Officer Robert A. Sharkey, it is said, will call on Gov. Black to-day when he is in New York. A committee representing the officers of the regiment will also call upon Gov. Black, either in this city or at the Hempstead encampment,

Licut.-Col. Luscomb was formerly President of the League of American Wheelmen, and I one of the leading members of the Good Roads Association, and these two organizations, it is said, will petition the Gover nor to save the Thirteenth Regiment. The petition started on Monday, asking the Governor rescind his order disbanding the regiment had a great many names added to it yesterday. Among them were those of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Col. Norman L. Dike, formerly Assistant Judge Advocate General on Gov. Morton's staff; Col. Wm. C. Beecher, Thos. G. Shearman, Senator Peter H. McNulty, former Senator William H. Reynolds, Prof. Charles E. West, former As semblyman W. L. Durack, former Senator Stephen M. Griswold, Senator George W. Brush, and former Congressman William J. Coombs.

SOMETHING UP IN THE SEVENTH. Intimation That It Has Offered Itself to the

There was more life and bustle at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night than had been apparent for two weeks. A number of the com any Captains were holding a meeting, and the privates and non-commissioned officers stood around the armory in little knots of four and five discussing something. All wore a jubilant

Col. Appleton was in his room, but was not acessible to reporters. Adjt. Weaver refused to answer any questions.

"I would like to give you a story a yard long," he said, with a smile, "but I must obey orders. I cannot answer any questions, and I simply refuse to be interviewed."

Some of the non-commissioned officers declared that something would happen before the week was out.

"We will go to Cuba if the truth could be old," said one non-commissioned officer, "and t is even betting that we will be the first New York regiment to set foot on Cuban soil. We have been criticised for not having volunteered as individuals. The Twenty-second got a like roasting, but their detractors were silenced as soon as an order came commanding them to go to camp. You will notice that the Twenty-second had more men anxious to go than it was allowed to take.

"It will be the same way with us. When we get orders as a regiment we will march out 1,068 strong. We will not have to call on the State for one single article of equipment, Every man will be ready when he leaves the armor for anything that may happen. The officers held a meeting last night and some of them are conferring again to-night. Every man has left the number of the telephone nearest his home, and we can be ready to turn out four hours after we receive the notice."

The officer said that, as he understood it, Presi dent McKinley could order the regiment to Tampa to repel invasion. When the regimen arrives at Tampa it can be sworn into the United States service with its officers and be one of those hurried to Cuba. Although 150 men from the regiment were recently transferred to other regiments, more than 350 of the five-year veterans, all able-bodied men and all thoroughly up in the tactics, have made application to be re-enlisted as members of the companies in case the regiment is ordered out. 'The Seventh always obeys orders," declared

the officer, "and we are being roasted in reality because we have received no orders. But our time is coming, and mighty soon, too.

CAMP BLACK'S POST OFFICE. Neglect in Properly Addressing Letters Caus ing Much Confusion.

Victor J. Bradley, superintendent of the railway mail service in this district, says that the mail delivery at Camp Black, on Hempstead Plains, has become very heavy. He has put several extra men on duty, and every effort is being made to render delivery prompt and of fective. This work is hampered, however, by the neglect of those who send mail in failing to accurately direct it. There are dozens of men of the name of Jones, for instance, among the thousands at Hempstead, and in order to designate each one to whom mail is sent his rank, company, and regiment should be specified. Mr. Bradley gives this as a specimen ad-

Private John Jones. Company A.
22d Regiment,
Camp Stack.

" A letter or nackage so addressed." he save will promptly reach the addressee. To send a letter to 'John Jones, Camp Black,' would be like sending somebody to hunt for a needle in a haystack." Every effort is being made by the Post Office

authorities to render quick delivery of mail to soldiers in camp, and Mr. Bradley says this will pe greatly assisted if the public will observe the ew simple instructions regarding the addressng of mail matter.

REST OF THE 22D TURNS OUT. Wajer Thursten Takes 800 Mere Men Bew

Three hundred men went out from the Twentysecond Regiment Armory to join the rest of Col. Bartlett's command at Hempstead yesterday. They were those volunteers who had not been notified of the calling out of the regiment in lime to go on Monday with the Colonel, th colors and the rest. They were cheered all the way down the Boulevard, Fifty-eighth street Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street to Long Island Ferry. There were big demonstration at all the clubhouses along the route.

An incident during the formation of the pro visional battalion at the armory-it was made up of odds and ends from all the ten com panies that had been ordered out-was a dispute among four brothers as to which of them should have the privilege of going to the front. The first sergeant of Company D settled it. He put two on either side of the table in the compan room and tossed a coin. Heads won, and two men on the right of the table went with the company. The others gave up their uniforms nd equipment to two recruits and went home to take care of the family.

The men went out under the command of Major N. B. Thurston and three Lieutenants. All the Captains who are going to the front with the regiment had already gone to Hemp

Guards on the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. SAULT STE. MARIE, May 10.-In view of the recent discovery of a quantity of dynamite near the canal and the appearance there of sus picious looking strangers during the past few days, the force of watchmen on the locks was increased to eighteen men by orders received vesterday from the department. They will remain on guard night and day to prevent the possible destruction of the valuable property by Spanish agency. Nobody is now permitted to cross the lock gates or to come within the lock walls without first securing a page. WAR REVENUE PROSPECTS.

DEMOCRATS HAVE NOT YET AGREED AS TO AMENDMENTS.

Graduated Tax on Inheritances Agreed to Finally-It is Thought That in Time It May Vield \$50,000,000 a Year-Protest Against Taxing Goods New Held in Stock. WASHINGTON, May 10.-The Revenue bill vill not be reported from the Finance Committee to-morrow, as was expected, and may not now be ready for presentation to the Sonate until next week. The Democratic members of the committee are not yet ready to present their amendments. An agreement has been made finally that the tonnage tax shall be climinated

The inheritance tax was finally fixed up this afternoon. It goes into the bill with the approval of every member of the committee, with the possible exception of Mr. Platt of Connecticut. The wording of the sec similar to that of the act of 1864, but the rates provided for are different, owing to the changed conditions and the large increase in the wealth of the country. While the committee proposes that this tax shall bring in the largest possible amount of revenue, it is appreciated that what would have been a reasonable tax then would not be reason able now. Therefore the rates in the old law have been changed.

The old law made the minimum inheritance intaxed \$1,000. The present bill increases that minimum to \$5,000. In addition, there is a rraduated scale for larger bequests and inperitances. If the inheritance exceeds \$25,000 and does not exceed \$100,000 the tax is to be one and a half times the rate for small inheritances; f \$100,000 and not over \$500,000, twice the ordinary rate; if over \$500,000 and not to exeed \$1,000,000, two and one half as much, and if more than \$1,000,000, then the tax is to be three times the ordinary rate. This is equivalent to 15 per cent.

It is confidently believed by those who advocate this tax that within four or five years it will bring in from thirty to forty million of dollars, and will fill the place caused by the free sugars that will come in if the United States shall secure the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, and shall effect a favorable commercial treaty with the new republic of Cuba

The effort to have stock on hand exempted rom the operations of the stamp tax is very determined, and comes from business men all over the United States. In many cases statistics are offered to show that the enforcement of this law and the imposition of the stamp tax on goods on hand will result in the bankruptcy of many concerns, for the reason that large amounts of stock, taxable under this proposed law, are shelf-worn and almost valueless, and the levying of this tax against such depre clated stock will result in a loss to the owners

These owners submit two propositions to the committee. They desire first to be entirely relieved from the burden of the taxes proposed a far as they relate to goods now on their shelves, but if that cannot be granted they ask, second that they be not compelled to put the stamp on the articles until they are sold. In order to overcome the burden that would thus be imposed upon dealers, it is suggested that a stamp indicating that the goods stamped were on hand might be affixed to all goods on hand when the law goes into effect.

These stamps could be affixed by a temporary force of people in the employ of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue without cost to the dealer. Their employment would last only a few days in each district, and the expense, it is said, would be but small compared with the benefits that would arise. All goods not so stamped would, of course, be subject to the tax-paid stamp, and under this plan, which has been suggested to the committee, it is said the door to the perpetration of fraud would be closed absolutely. In finally disposing of the tax on mortgages the minimum amount of mortgage to be taxed has been fixed at \$1,000.

The vigorous fight that has been made against the taxing of mineral waters, it is understood, has resulted in an abandonment of that tax altogether, and the tax on chewing gum has been reduced, owing to the protests made by the manufacturers of that article that the rate im posed was absolutely ruinous.

The tax to be imposed upon manufactured obacco has not been finally agreed to, but the pest information is that it will be 16 cents a pound, which is 4 cents a pound in excess of the House rates. The present law is 6 cents a pound, and the House made it 12. At a rate of 16 cents the tax would be a straight 1 cent an ounce o the manufactured product.

The Democratic amendments will be offered o-morrow. The amendment imposing a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the gross receipts of all corporations will be submitted, and, while it will cause a great deal of opposition, will undoubtedly be adopted in committee. The Democratic members of the committee have figured out that they can raise fully one hundred millions of dollars from this source alone. The aggregate eccipts of the rallroads alone amount to \$1,200,000,000 in a year, and the tax on these would be \$6,000,000.

NO DISPLAY FOR WOLCOTT.

Todest Visit of the Governor of Massachusetts to the State Encampment.

BOSTON, May 10 .- To-day saw twelve con papies of the Massachusetts militia regiments urned over as United States Volunteers. The Second Infantry completed its muster before oon. Company L of the Ninth Infantry was also mustered in, the first of its regiment to have that honor.

For the first time since the Revolution, a Gov ernor of Massachusetts to-day entered the State encampment while the country was in a state of var without the slightest pageantry attending his visit. Gov. Wolcott wished no demonstra tion when he visited Framingham to-day, and there was none.

Gov. Wolcott was accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. Dalton and Col. Bogan. The purpose of his visit was to talk over with the efficers the new ruling which has been made by the War Department that the Governor can appoint officers who have been rejected in the physical examination.

Some officers were thrown out, perhaps not or technicalities, but yet on account of diseases or afflictions which might not bother them in the coming campaign.

For that reason the Governor is supposed to use discretion, and, although he has full power o appoint the officers that have been disqualifled, the feeling is that he is not to ride rough shod over the surgeon's report.

The Governor made a tour of the camp. He watched some physical examinations, which he particularly desired to see. He followed the surgeons all through the work, from the time of stripping the men to the examination of their eyes and teeth. He had a rousing r ception from the men in camp, who cheered heartily wherever he appeareds

IOWA'S REGIMENTS.

One of Them Will Start for New Orleans Early Next Week

DES MOINES, Is., May 10.-Gov. Shaw de sided this noon on the advice of the War De partment to send the Second Regiment to the front first. This regiment will go to New Orleans instead

of Chickamauga, as at first ordered. It will be ready to start on next Monday or Tuesday, and it is the envy of all the other regiments, all of whom wish they were going in its place. The examination to-day resulted in the reject tion of about 15 per cent, of the enlisted men,

greatly to the surprise of most of them. The chief concern of the Iowa troops now is whether they will be placed in different com mands or united in brigade under James Rush Lincoln. Every effort is being put forth in Washington through State influences and by the lows delegation in Congress to secure the appointment of Gen, Lincoln as Brigadier-Gen-

eral of Volunteers.

Senator Gear telegraphed to-day that he expected Gen. Lincoln would be appointed in an ext lot of Brigadier Generals. National Guarmen here think the regular army influences are at work to destroy the idertry of the State troops and turn down the National Guar. The troops are that the regular army will get all the glory.

IN CAMP AT BEA GIRE. the Work of Mestering in Proceeding Slowly

-Three Tens of Ment Bally. BEA GIRT, May 10 .- Gov. Voorbees has not as ret received any official information from the War Department that the First, Second and Third regiments, now in camp here, have been ordered outh. Col. Olinhant, the Governor's aide, said

those of the troops that had been mustered in vere ready to move, Some excitement was caused in camp to-day by a report that the companies of the Third Regiment of Elizabeth were to be sent to their respective homes and their places filled by the companies of the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City. At the Governor's headquarters the report was denied. It was said there was no reason for making any change, as the Third is as

good a regiment as there is in camp.

The news that United States Senator Sewell had felt obliged to refuse the Major-Generalship of the army, to which he was appointed by President McKinley, was received with a great deal of regret.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector of Rifle Practice, has made a report to Washington rerarding the situation of Sea Girt and its adaptability to quartering 20,000 or 30,000 troops Option on additional land south of the camp has been secured, and plans drawn for rifle ranges,

In those companies where twelve corporals have been selected the Governor has decided that they must draw lots to find out the lucky six, as the War Department will not allow more than this number. Several vacancies have occurred in the line officers of the Third Regiment. It is expected that Capts. De Hart and Vredenburgh of Elizabeth and Freehold, respectively, who have been acting as Majors,

will be appointed to those places.

The work of mustering in the volunteers of the First Regiment is about completed. A week has been required to muster in 1,000 men, and at the present rate Capt. Butler will not finish the other regiments within two weeks unless he has assistance. The additional mustering-in officers detailed by Gen. Merritt have not arrived in camp. Some say the order for additional officers has been rescinded.

Fifty barrels of potators and three tons of meat are consumed every day. The order for broad amounts to 3,500 loaves a day.

RHODE ISLAND COMPANY REBELS banded by the Governor After Befusing to Serve Without Its Captain.

NEWPORT, May 10.-Company B, Second Regiment, which volunteered for duty in the volunteer regiment and went to camp on Saturday, returned to-day in a body, refusing to serve, as its Captain has been rejected on account of poor eyesight. The men say that Capt. Underwood did not have political influence and that this was the real cause of his rejection. This after-noon Gov. Dyer ordered the disbandment of the

company.

Lieut, Lyons and a detachment of men from Battery D. Second Artillery, left this morning for the old fort at Clarke's Point, New Bedford, where they will assist in drilling the men of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment.

The mortar battery at Fort Adams was placed in commission to-day, all the guns being ready for work.

YOUNG RUFUS HATCH ENLISTS. on of the Late Financier an Orderly in the

Michigan Militia. DETROIT, May 10 .- Rufus Hatch, son of the ate Rufus Hatch of New York, who was a partner in many big deals with Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and other financial giants, has become an orderly in the Michigan militia. One week ago he drifted carelessly into war headquarters and announced his intention of doing something for his country. Adjt.-Gen. Irish recognized in the young man considerable business ability and gave him charge of the office. To-day he was transferred to camp at Island Lake. Orderly Hatch is a graduate of Columbia College.

DISAPPOINTED VOLUNTEERS.

57 Members of Two Washington Comp Rejected for Physical Bons SEATTLE, Wash., May 10 .- Gen. Compten, recently promoted, will leave to-day to take com

mand of a cavalry brigade at Chickamauga. Fifty-seven members of Companies B and D who departed with their companies two weeks ago are back in the city nursing their disappointment at being released from the volunteers or account of not coming up to the physical requirements of Surgeon Phillips at Camp Rogers. Many of the boys think great injustice has been done then, inasmuch as a majority of them have been turned down for trifling defects which would in no way incapacitate them from doing efficient service.

MICHIGAN STUDENTS FOLUNTEER. One Company Likely to He Cheson from Ann Arbor University.

R Mich May 10 -Co ton of Gov. Pingree's staff came to Ann Arbor to-day for the purpose of making arrangements for mustering in a volunteer company of students. He has had several conferences with President Hutchins and with the leaders of the student companies already drilling, and there seems to be every prospect of his succeeding. Three companies wish to go intact, and considerable rivalry exists as to which shall go.

The companies will be inspected to-morrow. To Replace Rejected Volunteers. The Seventy-first Regiment has had but wenty men rejected by the surgeons as physically unfit. The 169th has not yet been called

on to fill any vacancies caused by the rejection of Sixty ninth men in camp, but expects a requisition for men to-day. Texas Volunteers to Start on Friday.

Dallas, Tex., May 10.-The International and Freat Northern Railroad has received instrucions from the War Department to move the First Rogiment, Texas Volunteers, to Chicka-mauga on Friday next. The Second Regiment goes to Washington a few days later.

Pigures Don't Lie.

It doesn't take much knowledge of mathematics

to figure out the dread disease consumption. Statisticians long ago demonstrated that one seventh of all the deaths in Christendom each year may be safely attributed to consumption and allied

diseases.

There is an almost certain cure and a positive prevent-ive for this fatal disease if taken in time. The story of what it will do is told in the following letter:

following letter:

"About two and a half years ago, when I was at Flat Lick, Ky," writes J. W. Jordan, Esq., of Corbin, Whitley Co. Ky, "I was taken with severe pains in the chest, after which I began to spit up blood and was also troubled with night-sweats. I was so short winded that I could hardly walk half a mile at once, and if I got the least bit weatied, I would have an attack of phthisic (asthma) and almost die for shout two or three days. I concluded to try Dr. R. V. Plerce, and I related my case to him. He wrote me that I should take his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I began using it and used about six bottles. I began to see that it was helping me, so concluded fo continue its use. I did so and have improved both in strength and in weight. I have not had the phthisic, nor spit up any blood since last spring."

This great remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden

This great remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—cures 98 per cent. of all laryngial, brouchial, throat and kindred affections which, if neglected lead up to consumption. It strengthens the stomach consumption. It strengthens the stomach and makes the appetite keen and hearty. It invigorates the liver and aids the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It makes the assimilation of the food perfect. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. Honest dealers will not urge you to take a substitute said to be "just as good."

Send for Dr. Fierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Frags. Enclose 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only, to the medical Adviser. Fig. Enclose 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo. N. V., for a paper-covered copy. Cloth binding ten cents extra. It is a thousand page book with over seven hundred illustrations; formerly sold for \$\omega\$. So. For limited time can be had for cost of mailing.

Leather Goods.

Belts, of real Scal and Morocco,-studded or plain, 45 Cents:

Imported Purses,—of Monkey skin, Seal and Alliga-

50 Cents.

Combination Pocket-books. -lined with Leather, -sile ver gilt corners, 85 Cents;

Value \$1.50.

Cigar Cases of Seal and Ale ligator, 81.00;

Formerly 80.00.

Memorandum-books, lined with leather,-sterling sile ver pencil, 81.50:

Value 69.75.

Chatelaine Bags.—in Seal, Alligator or Monkey skin, \$2.00 ; Formerly 88.75.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

It's not a question of value in our stores-you know you will get your money's worth, and have only to please your fancy.

Suits of choice weaves of worsteds and cheviots, some silk lined—the newest styles and patterns, \$10 to \$28. Suits of blue serge, double

and single breast, both lined and

unlined-some with silk, some with serge, \$12 to \$25. All the new patterns in Fancy Shirts,

Newest Neck Fixings. Wheel Wearables of every kind. HACKETT, | Broadway, Corner 13th, CARHART

From Early Morn TIII DEWEY EVO He made them walk Spanish.

& CO.

WOLD CROW

ILB.Kirk&Co

this afternoon.

This puts us in mind of the contest between Blanche, Tray, Sweetheart and the whole pack of mongrel whiskies and the reliable,

Corner Canal

Near Chambers

OLD CROW RYE, which is sold in its purity,

uncolored, unsweetened, and is dally making well-deserved progress and winning the contidence and commendations of the public. Buy only of reliable houses. Bottled only by

H. B. KIRK & CO., 96 Fulton St., also Broadway and 27th St., N. Y. Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

OUR TROOPS FOR THE SOUTH. Pirat Regiments Ordered in Will Probably Bo

Nelected. Troy N. V. May 10.-It was said at the Ade jutant-General's office in Albany this afternoon that it was not probable that the designation of the four regiments which are to go to Tampa and the two to go to Washington would be made until the regiments had been mustered in. Two or three days at least will be required for the mustering, and it is said that it is possible that the first regiments mustered into the army of the United States would be designated. These regiments would include the First and Second regiments, which embrace the Troy and Albany

These two commands, including the com panies from Troy, Albany, Cohoes, Hoosia Falls, Glens Falls, Fort Edward, and Schemostady are thoroughly equipped. Adjt.-Gen. Tile inghast left Troy for New York at 2:30 o'clock

MAINE RELIG IN CHICAGO. a Skylight Published in the Window of &

Rattroad and Stramship Office. CHICAGO, May 10.—The skylight of the officers' cabin of the battleship Maine arrived in Chicago this morning from Tampa. It was consigned to the local offices of the Plant system of railways and steamships. It was promptly unpacked, draped in the national colors, and placed on exhibition in the front window of the company's offices. It will remain there for a short time will then be returned to Tampa, and later will probably be placed in a museum.

106th Separate Company Mustered En. TROY, N. Y., May 10,-The 106th Separate Company, organized to replace the Sixth Volum teer Company, was mustered into the National Guard last night by Col. Frederick Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant-General. The 106th is the first company to be formally recognized as a State Guard company under the recent order

to camp. The men took the eath in concert. Bering Begun on the 16-Inch Gus. TROY, N. Y., May 10.-The first work toward asembling the 16-inch gun, about which ad much has been written, was begun at the Water viiet Arsenal this afternoon. The tube is new being bered. It is the largest piece of forging ever placed in a lathe, and one of the new m

chines created especially for such measter for ings is doing the buring.

to replace the ranks made bare by the summe